New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1505. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC AND THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. Dallas has Full Powers to Discuss the Central American Difficulty.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Consols 93 3-8 a 95 3-4.

The News by the Canadian.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 15.

The new steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, July 2, at noon, arrived here at 3½ o'clock this morning, bringing 180 passengers.

The intelligence is four days later than that received by the *Africa* at New-York.

The *Niagara* left here at 9 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. She brings in specie about £2,500 sterling.

The General steamship *Niagara* arrived out at Liverpool on the 24th June.

The steamship *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

The general news is not important.

There had been an outbreak at Badajoz, but quiet had been restored.

In France the appearance of the harvest is splendid and has dispelled all fears of a scarcity.

The Russians are fitting out an emigrating fleet at Constantine River Amour.

A letter from Athens says that during the present month a conference of the three protecting powers will be held in London to settle the affairs of Greece.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American question had been before Parliament. Mr. Moore moved, in the House of Commons, that the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, in the differences that have arisen between them and the United States, on the question of enlistment, have not entitled them to the approbation of the House.

Messrs. Brown and Ewart, of Liverpool, and Cowan and Scholefield, of Birmingham, appealed to Mr. Moore to postpone his motion, but he refused, and therefore the debate proceeded.

The Attorney-General defended the Government, and said the United States dispatches had not been such as might have been expected from a nation anxious to preserve friendly relations with England.

Sir F. Thesiger supported the motion, and contended that the British agents had violated equally the law of the United States and of nations.

Mr. Fitzmaurice supported the Government.

Mr. Baillie declared that England was dishonored by her attempts to seduce the citizens of the United States from their allegiance.

Sir Geo. Grey asked the House if they could venture to condemn the Government after they had stopped the enlistment, even on British ground, rather than give offence to the United States.

Here the House divided on a motion for adjournment.

Sir J. Walsh said that by not dismissing Mr. Dallas, the British Government confessed that they had done wrong, and their defence rested upon special pleading.

The debate was here adjourned, and the next evening was resumed by Mr. Milner Gibson, who complained that Lord Clarendon's conduct was insulting towards the United States, and the people of America should be made aware that the British people did not support their Minister therein.

Mr. Baxter believed there was nothing for a vote of censure, although there were points in Lord Clarendon's conduct that no one could defend.

Mr. Peacock supported the motion for censure.

Mr. Spooner would express no opinion.

Mr. Gladstone contended that the good-will of the United States had been conciliated.

The most blamable feature in the matter was, he said, the concealment observed towards the United States Government, and for this Lord Clarendon and Mr. Crampton were equally to blame.

The Solicitor-General attacked Mr. Gladstone, and thought the United States Government ought to have arrived at a different conclusion than they did.

Sir J. Pakington eulogized Mr. Gladstone, and said the House dare not shrink from the discussion in this, a crisis of no ordinary magnitude.

Lord Palmerston replied at length, defending his conduct and denying that deception had been practiced towards the United States, or that their laws had been violated.

Mr. McGregor here attempted to address the House, but was coughed down.

The House then divided on the motion for censure, and the Government was sustained by 194 majority.

FRANCE.

Most of the news of interest to the general reader has been given under the head of the Eastern Question.

The News by the Niagara.

By the American Printing Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 15.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Captain Lang, from Liverpool at noon on Saturday, the 5th inst., arrived here at 7¼ o'clock this evening.

She brings 99 passengers for Boston.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, of the Collins line, had not arrived out.

The steamship *Fulton* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the evening of the 2d inst.

The London papers contain the following paragraph:

"Negotiations between England and the United States, with a view to a settlement of existing differences, were resumed on Monday, the 30th, under circumstances which justify the belief that matters are shortly in a fair train towards an amicable adjustment of the points at issue."

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is believed that Parliament will be prorogued on the 31st inst., and that no further party motions will be made this session.

The following is the only reference that has been made to America since the sailing of the steamship *Fulton*:

Mr. Baillie asked Lord Palmerston whether Mr. Dallas, as United States Representative to Her Majesty's Government, had full power to settle the Central American dispute, or whether he had any other powers than those of his predecessor, Mr. Buchanan.

Lord Palmerston said it was understood that Mr. Dallas had power to discuss with the Government the Central American question. Mr. Buchanan had no instructions whatever to enter on this subject.

A bill has been introduced by the Government into the House of Commons to permit distillation from Rice.

The Sunday music controversy continued to expand.

Sir Colin Campbell had been entertained by the City of Glasgow.

The King of Belgium and family were visiting Queen Victoria.

The Queen and the people of London are to give the Guards from the Crimea a public reception.

Dyce Sombre's celebrated will in favor of the East India Company has been set aside and his immense fortune goes to his widow.

The prospectus of the New-Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, to purchase and complete the *St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad*, has been issued.

It was reported that Percy Doyle, British Minister at Mexico, will be removed to Hanover.

Professor Maman, the gentleman refused admittance to the Queen's *levée*, writes to the papers that he took every precaution respecting his costume.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly meeting on Thursday, the 3d inst., did not alter the rate of discount. The general impression has been that the rate would be lowered. It was thought that they would be reduced on the following Thursday or not later than the week after. The Directors, however, do not generally like to lower it in Dividend week. The Bank returns show a considerable increase in bullion.

The India Mail takes out an unusually large amount of silver for the East, and the shipment of gold to the Continent increases with augmented inquiry for export. There is also further reason for shipment in the shape of investments in French securities on account of England.

The weather continued magnificent for the harvest and another fortnight of the same would secure the farmers from all danger of a change in their prospects.

There has been an increased demand for American Securities since the political aspect of affairs between England and the United States had changed.

Tonnage was in better demand for the Archangel, Australian, Indian, and the Danube and Black Sea trades.

Cape of Good Hope advices to April 24 bring unfavorable accounts respecting the tranquility of the frontier. Another Caffre war seems imminent.

New-Zealand dates to May 3 had been received by the ship *London*, and the new settlements were progressing favorably.

The Grain Crops were all harvested and abundant. The Potato Crop will fall short in consequence of the heavy rains.

The Earl of Shelburne is appointed under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and will be raised to the Peerage by his present title.

Sir W. Williams, of Kars, will succeed him as Representative in Parliament.

FRANCE.

Reports have been for some time current that unpleasantness existed between the Courts of France and Russia, and that Count Morny's departure for St. Petersburg was delayed in consequence. As Morny was about ready to embark, the difference is probably arranged. The report of the Committee of the Corps *Legislatif*, refusing to accord to the Emperor the power of granting pensions, is published. It is respectful but firm, and is considered the severest check Napoleon has yet met from his Government.

The bill granting pensions to the Orleans Princesses was voted unanimously, although Count Montalembert wrote a strong letter against it, and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg indignantly refuses the money. The juvenile Count of Paris has written a letter to M. Rouer, repudiating the fusion, and saying that himself, his mother and brother do not recognize the interference of the other members of the Orleans family, and that he reserves himself for the future. The letter has made considerable sensation in Orleanist circles, and the Orleans Princes have written angry letters respecting the juvenile's interference.

At the close of the Legislative session, on the 2d inst., it was announced that the bill for the repeal of Prohibitory Customs Duties is deferred till the next session.

The measure for consolidating decrees relative to customs duties into laws, is also postponed.

The Emperor has arrived at Fiombieres.

The projected meeting between the Emperors of Austria and France is confirmed.

The Frankfort *Journal* says positively that the meeting will take place at Maunheim about the end of July. The Emperor of France will reside at the Ducal Palace, and the Emperor of Austria at the Hotel l'Europe.

The Kings of Wurtemberg and Saxony, and the Dukes of Hesse Baden and Nassau will also assist.

Another account says they will meet at the Castle of Arenzenberg.

New docks for a steam navy are to be built at Brest.

Accounts of the weather and the crops throughout the country, even in the lately inundated districts, are favorable. Harvesting had commenced. In the South the vineyards also look well.

SPAIN.

The papers give account of the recent riots at Badajon, Valladolid and other cities. They seem to have been of serious magnitude, and of an insurrectionary character. The high price of food was the ostensible cause of the riots, but the people really were excited by political emissaries. Numerous arrests were made, and many of the prisoners shot.

The rioters set fire to the corn stores and to the growing crops. Tranquility was finally restored, when the Government announced that the crops presented a good prospect and that there was ample supply in store until the harvest set in. The export of Breadstuffs was prohibited.

It was announced that a second squadron of ships of war, with troops for disembarkation in Mexico, was ready to sail from Havana should Mexico refuse to satisfy the demands of Spain.

The Cortes were prorogued on the 1st inst.

PORTUGAL.

The weather had at last become fine, but it was feared that the crops had already suffered from too much rain.

Breadstuffs had been purchased in England for Portuguese account.

ITALY.

Affairs in Parma were becoming worse and insurrection was feared. The clerical journals of Turin say that France has addressed a note to Sardinia, counselling moderation on the Italian question.

An Italian paper publishes a telegraphic report that Mr. Dallas and all his suite, attired in frock coats, demanded admission into the presence of the Queen of England, and that, being refused, they went away in a flaming passion. "*Comprendiedtra.*"

GERMANY.

The ministerial journal, the *Nat. Zeitung*, publishes the Federal propositions, submitted by Prussia to the Diet. It proposes that Buckwheat, Wheat, Peas, Lentills, Millet and Vetches shall be admitted at a duty of two pence halfpenny per Prussian bushel; and Rye, Barley, Oats and Buckwheat at 5d. 6d., with the provision that the Senate shall renounce the demand for the free entry of Rye, when it shall attain the price of two dollars and a half to four dollars the Prussian bushel.

A general meeting of tobacco manufacturers, from all parts of Zollverein, had assembled at Heidelberg. The object of their conference was to ward off the proposed increase of duty and instituted by the Prussian Government, and some other states.

PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen were at the Baths of Macinhad.

The harvest throughout Prussia will be rather above than below the average.

DENMARK.

Correspondence states that Denmark has fears of renewed troubles in Schleswig-Holstein, and is taking military precautions to prevent them. Austria and Prussia are preparing proposals on the subject to lay before the German Diet.

SWEDEN.

Sweden has officially confirmed the fact that she adheres to the declaration of meratime law laid down by the Congress of Paris.

RUSSIA.

An imperial ukase orders the issue of twelve millions of silver roubles.

Immense preparations are making at Moscow for the Czar's coronation.

The Emperor continues his severity against defaulters and contrabandists. Letters say that the Government seems inclined to modify its Customs tariff, particularly as regards its raw produce employed by foreign manufacturers.

GREECE.

King Otho is in Vienna. It is rumored that a Diplomatic Conference will be held in London on the succession to the throne of Greece. Austria and Prussia, although not protesting powers, will be represented. The Count of Flanders is mentioned as being likely to be nominated on King Otho's death.

THE EAST.

Letters from the Crimea to June 5, mention nothing but the continued embarkation of the troops. General Eyncen was dead.

The Moldo Wallachian Commission advances but slowly, topographical difficulties completely neutralizing the intention of the treaty. Abti Pasha during his stay at Vienna succeeded in settling that Danubian Principalities should remain separated.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[By the Canadian.]

Liverpool Cotton Market.

A fair amount of business has been transacted, at an advance of 1-16d.@⅛d. upon the rates current on the previous Friday, the market closing firm at the advance. The sales of the three days amounted to 28,000 bales, including 9,000 to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters.

The Manchester market was firm, and prices were tending upwards.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The weather continued highly favorable for agricultural purposes, and the market consequently exhibited a dull tone and a declining tendency. Wheat is called 2d.@3d. lower than advised by the *Africa*, Red being quoted by Richardson, Spence & Co. at 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d., and White at 10s.@11s. Flour declined 1s. ₰ bbl., selling at 35s.@38s. for Western Canal; 35s.@37s. for Ohio; 34s.@35s. for Philadelphia, and 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d. for Baltimore. Corn 1s. ₰ quarter lower. The quotation for all kinds is 29s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market, &c.

Pork and Beef dull. Lard firm and very scarce. Small sales at 66s. Common Rosin unchanged—business moderate.

Consols closed at 95⅛@95⅝ for account.

[By the Niagara.]

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports that the advices from New-York, by the *Niagara* on the 29th June, had a favorable influence upon the Cotton Market, and prices advanced from one-sixteenth to one-eighth—the greatest advance being upon the lower qualities. The sales of the week foot up about 66,000 bales, of which speculators took 15,000 and exporters 12,000. The whole stock of Cotton, import was estimated at 499,000 bales, of which about 376,000 was American.

The sales, to-day, (Friday,) were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 taken by speculators and exporters. The following are the authorized quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 7d.; Middling, 6 15-16d.; Mobile Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6¼d.; Uplands Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 6 7-16d.; Ordinary to Good, 4¾d.@5⅞d. The market closed quietly.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

In Breadstuffs a dull tone had prevailed, and all descriptions were a shade lower. Wheat had declined 2d. ₰ bushel on the week; Flour 1s. ₰ bbl., chiefly on the lower grades; Corn 1s. ₰ quarter. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote as follows: Red Wheat, 9s. 6d.@10s. 4d.; White, 10s.@11s.; Western Canal Flour, 30s.@33s.; Philadelphia, 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; Baltimore, 34s.@35s. 6d.; Ohio, 35s.@36s. 6d.; Extra Canadian, 37s.; White Corn, 29s.; Yellow and Mixed, 28s. 6d.@29s. The weather continued very favorable for agricultural purposes, and the accounts of the growing crops were very satisfactory.

Manchester Market.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm and tending upward.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.; Bigland, Athia & Co.; James McHenry and others, report Beef unchanged with a limited business. Pork dull—Western Prime Mess at retail 73s. Bacon firm at former rates. Choice qualities 6d.@1s. higher. Hams, 52s.@56s. Lard—Holders demanding an advance of 2s. 6d.; sales at 65s. 6d.@67s., and 67s. 6d. at auction. Cheese dull and irregular. Tallow firm and tending upward; North American, 47s. 6d.@49s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Broker's Circular.

Rosin unchanged. Moderate business at 4s. 3d. for Common, and 9s. 6d.@10s. for Fine. Nothing done in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits of Turpentine unchanged. Moderate business at 32s. Rice—sales of Philadelphia at 10s. 9d. Pot Ashes—sales 300 bbls. at 35s. 6d.@36s. Pearls, 42s.@42s. Linseed Oil active at former rates. Sperm Oil—small sale at £116. Seal and Cod Oils unchanged. Dyewoods firm at previous quotations; business active. Tea dull, with a declining tendency. Sugars and Coffee unchanged and quiet. Rice easier, but not quotably lower.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market has undergone no change. Consols for Money closed at 95¼@95⅝, ex-dividend. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £655,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. Bell & Co. report American Securities firm and generally higher, with a large business doing, at the following rates:

U. S. 6s., Bonds and Stocks of '67 '68	101	@103
Pennsylvania 5s	78	@ 80
Pennsylvania Sterlings	74	@ 76
Maryland 6s., Bonds	85	@ 87
Massachusetts 5s	101	@103
Alabama	90	
Alabama Sterlings	88	
California 7s	90	@ 92
Kentucky 6s	86	@ 86
South Carolina, (Baring's)	94	@ 96
South Carolina, (Palmer's)	87	@ 89
Tennessee Bonds	83	@ 83
Virginia 6s	82	@ 84
Boston City 6s	83½	@ 83½
Pittsburg 6s	65	@ 67
St. Louis 6s	71	@ 73
Illinois Central 7s	80	@ 81
Illinois 6s	77	@ 79
Illinois Freelands	83	@ 87
New-York Central 7s	94	@ 94½
New-York Central 6s	83	@ 83
Erie Railroad First Mortgage	99	@100
Erie Railroad Third Mortgage	87½	@ 88½
Erie Railroad Convertibles	79½	@ 81
Erie Railroad Fund	84	@ 86
Pennsylvania Central Firsts	89	@ 91
Panama Railroad	93	@ 94

Havre Markets.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending July 1, inclusive, 3,500 bales—stock on hand, 122,500. The *Niagara*'s news had a favorable effect on the market, and prices were stiffer. New-Orleans tres ordinaire 87½, closing steady. Breadstuffs active, but irregular. Provisions unchanged, business limited. Rice firm.

The Latest Markets.

Liverpool, Saturday—noon.—The markets this morning opened quiet at the prices current on Friday. There is little appearance of much business being done to-day.

Shipping Intelligence.

[PER STEAMSHIP NIAGARA, AT HALIFAX.]

Arrived from New-York—June 24, Arago, at Bremerhaven, (in 11 days); 27, Wilhelm Tell, at Antwerp; 28, City of New-York, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—June 27, Vesper, from Liverpool; July 2, Plymouth Rock, from Deal, and Sir J. Boyd, from Liverpool.

Arrived from New-York—July 2, Pleiades, at Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—July 2, Saxon, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—July 2, Indiana, Bird and Rob Roy, Brantze, Liverpool.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[Reported for the New-York Daily Times, by Dix, Edwards & Co., Telegraph Reporters, Corner of Wall and Nassau-sts., and 1st Floor, Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., foot of Broad-st.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reorganization of Mobile Navy Yard—Its Value—Appointment of Naval Officers—Kerr will make a Speech in the House to-morrow, and then retire.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

Kerr will make a speech in the House to-morrow, and then retire.

The motion of the day on the Market that is considered a significant rebuke of James Crawford's remarkable charge. The extraordinary tenderness of the Judge towards the prisoner, evinced in permitting another trial immediately, when several other important cases are pressing, attracts attention. On the next trial, it is presumed, the prosecution will make a little more inquiry into the reliability of the witnesses for the defence.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Capt. Blanding as District-Attorney for San Francisco.

It is believed that the Senate Naval Reform bill will pass the House in the shape in which it passed the Senate to-day. I send you the most important sections of it.

S.

A bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy."

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the written request, made within ninety days after the passage hereof, or within thirty days after the return of any officer absent from the United States at the time of the passage of this act, provided he shall return within one year after the passage of the act, by any officer of the navy who was on the active list on the 3d day of March, 1855, entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," the Secretary of the Navy shall convene the physical, mental, professional, and moral fitness of such officer for the naval service to be investigated by a court of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations now provided for Courts of Inquiry; and the said Court shall, in their finding, report whether the said officer ought to be restored to the active list, or, if not restored, whether he ought to remain on the retired list on leave of absence or furlough pay; and the finding of the Court shall, in all cases, be submitted to the President of the United States, and, if approved by him, the sentence or restoration has been recommended for restoration to the service according to the finding of the Court as approved by him; and in the case of a retired officer, the finding of the Court, when approved by the President, shall be conclusive, and such officer shall be restored to the active list, to occupy that position and rank in the Navy which he would have occupied had he not been retired under the action of the late Naval Board; or he shall remain on the retired list, on leave of absence or furlough pay, according to the finding of the Court as approved by the President. *Provided*, that the officers so restored or placed on the reserved list, shall be appointed to their places respectively by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the operation of the present law limiting the number of officers of the navy shall be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration, within one year from the passage of this act, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers reserved or dropped under the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the navy:" *Provided*, That there shall be no further promotions or appointments in any grade after said restorations shall have been made thereto, until such grade in the active service shall be reduced to the limit now prescribed by law. That when any such officer shall be restored to the navy by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so restored shall occupy that position and rank in the navy which he would have held had he not been retired, furloughed, or dropped, by the order of the President on the report of the Naval Board: and

Provided further, That any dropped officer who may be in the opinion of said Court entitled to be placed on the retired or furlough list may be thus placed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That officers who were dropped, as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored to the naval service within one year from the passage hereof, shall be entitled to receive one year's duty pay of their grades, respectively; and the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer any officer from the furlough to the reserved pay list, and that so much of the act of February 28, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," as renders reserved officers ineligible to promotion, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That reserved officers may be promoted on the reserved list, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but no such promotion shall entitle them to any pay beyond that to which they were entitled when so reserved, nor shall they, by such promotion, take any higher rank than they would have taken had they been retained in the active service of the Navy; and nothing in this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so construed as to preclude officers on the reserved list from wearing the uniform of their grades respectively.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That captains in command of squadrons shall be denominated flag officers.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers who may be restored to active service under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to draw the same pay they were drawing at the time they were retired or dropped, for and during the time of such retirement or suspension from the active service aforesaid.

Brooks' Remarkable Speech—His Resignation—The Voting on the Different Propositions, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14, 1856.

BROOKS' SPEECH AND RESIGNATION.

The remarkable speech delivered to-day by Mr. Brooks is the theme of general conversation. It certainly possesses the questionable merit of bold recklessness,—a recklessness in regard to principle, or to the opinions of a great majority of the American people. I had hoped that it would immediately be given to the public, but am informed to-night that the Globe of to-morrow morning will not contain it. Lest no other report of it shall immediately be published, I will give such brief sketch of it as I am able, after listening to it attentively.

He commenced by asserting that Mr. Sumner had published a libel upon his State, and that what was an insult to his State was an insult to him, which he would never fail to resent, under similar circumstances, at any cost. In making the assault he designed no disrespect to the Senate, or the House, or the State of Massachusetts. He had counted the cost, knew perfectly well in advance the responsibility he was about to incur when he concluded to make the assault, and was prepared to meet it. He did that then, nor did he now, believe that he could be held to answer in the Courts of law, and he pun-

ished Mr. Sumner with a cane, instead of anything more deadly. He had thought of using a cowhide or horsewhip, but did not, because knowing Mr. Sumner's physical strength he feared he might steal the cowhide from his hands. This avowal certainly seems to be a condonement that the insolence was to receive the violence as more acceptable of self-defence. Mr. Brooks went on to say that he had participated to-day's action of the House, because he knew what material he had to deal with, and that once ago his resignation was placed in the hands of the Governor of South Carolina, to take effect the instant it should be unanswered here. After further remarks, Mr. Brooks resigned his seat as a member of the House of Representatives, and left the Hall.

Mr. Wentworth of Connecticut then moved a suspension of the Rules, and the House, by a vote of 107 to 71, refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of allowing Mr. Brooks to resign. The "ayes" and "noes" were called, and, as they were announced, Mr. Brooks walked up to the Clerk's desk, threw in his resignation, and left the House. He was followed by cheers from the Democratic side of the House, and by hisses from the Republican side. Mr. Brooks was re-elected by the people of his district, after the assault upon Mr. Sumner, by a majority of 2,000 votes over his Republican opponent. The vote of the district was polled on Saturday, and the result announced this morning in charge of Officer Hazen.

The Supreme Court to-day denied the motion to set aside the trial and conviction of Pat Rice for murder of John Hamer at New-Brunswick. His execution takes place on the 25th inst.

Freedom and Jefferson Radicalism.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, July 15.

The American Council met in this city to-day, and ratified the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. The attendance was about one hundred. Some seven withdrew before the Council proceeded to business.

American Meeting in New-Hampshire.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Tuesday, July 15.

A meeting of the Americans was held here this evening, at which the Hon. Peter Sinclair presided. Speeches were made by Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, Joseph F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, and Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Large Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, July 15.

The large cabinet manufactory of Messrs. Yaples & Hay, on Salina-st., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $40,000; insured for $20,000.

Arrest of Counterfeiter.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, July 15.

Francis, the late clerk of Messrs. Sherman, Hazard & Co., of New-York, was arrested here this morning. He is charged with counterfeiting notes of silver and city grants. He was first taken this morning in charge of Officer Hazen.

The Southern Steamship.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here from New-York at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Arrival of the Mississippian at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 15.

The steamship *Roswell*, arrived here from New-York at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Naval Efficer.

The following are the names of officers attached to the United States ship *Saratoga*, from Norfolk, bound to the Caribbean Sea, sailed by the bark *Linden*, at sea, July 7:

Commander, H. A. Wise; Lieutenant, G. H. Wilkinson, G. H. Alvy, G. Gilky, Reeves, Simpson, S. W. Kellogg; Purser, A. A. Watson; Surgeon, John C. Cash; Master, T. F. Pelot; Midshipmen, O. Matthews; Easterwin, J. C. Rigler; Gunner, C. F. Wandle; Carpenter, George Wilson; Sailmaker, E. B. Wakeman; Captain's Clerk, Wm. Bright; Purser's Steward, Commodore E. Perry; Surgeon's Steward, W. Russell; Midshipmen, R. Thompson, Jr., Farrand, Jr., Lieutenant Jones; Dr. Dillard, Fleet Surgeon; E. F. Purser; Captain, R. Messenger, U. S. Marines; Lieut. H. O'Hara, Passed Assistant Surgeon; R. W. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. R. G. Rhett, Midshipmen L. Lee, W. Dalton; Boatswain, J. Ferguson; Gunner, W. H. Hamilton; Carpenter, J. A. Thomas.

Bank of Architectural Ornaments.

From the Albany Argus, July 15.

Our readers will not, we apprehend, be surprised, that enough persons to insure success have come forward to subscribe the capital stock of the Bank of Architectural Ornaments, as generally announced in the Argus. The plan has been well matured, and the enterprise in the hands of men who have been in the habit of doing business. The stock was yesterday taken up in a few hours, and the books in which to record the names of subscribers closed. The organization will be completed this morning by the election of officers.

Assessed Commercial Statistics.

The Assessed Commercial Statistics of Glasgow, Ayrshire, in the Highlands of Scotland, 1778, are referred to this country in 1776. He was a direct descendant in the patriotic establishment of Robert de Bonnevaux, in this City, but most of his active life was spent in the State Department. He served under Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and served in that capacity until 1812, when, without solicitation, he was appointed Deputy Secretary, by Elisha Jenkins, and continued to hold that office with the exception of a brief interval of two years until 1853, when his increasing ill-health compelled him to resign.

Mr. C. remained in the State Department through various political changes, under the following Secretaries, viz.: Thomas Jefferson, Mickie Jenkins, Daniel Hale, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Peter B. Porter, Robert L. Tillotson, Charles D. Cooper, John Van Ness Yates, Azariah C. Flagg, John A. Dix, John C. Spencer, Samuel Young, Nathaniel S. Benton, Christopher Morgan and Henry S. Randall.

He was thoroughly acquainted with the business of his office and devoted to his duties, and consequently enjoyed the entire confidence of the heads of the department and of the other branches of the State Administration and of the public, during the long period of his service. The purity of character which distinguished his private life, as well as the unvaried courtesy of his official manner, marked the discharge of his public duties, and secured him the esteem of all who knew him. It may be mentioned, only as an illustration of the confidence he commanded from all who had more intimate knowledge of him, that he enjoyed in a remarkable degree, the confidence of Gov. Tompkins, during his connection with the State Government.

Mr. Campbell was one of the founders of the St. Andrew's Society of this city and for many years President. He and one honored fellow-citizen, Mr. I. Boyd, who died a few years ago, and Messrs. McIntyre and Wm. McGillivray were nearly the sole means of the founders. The two last now only remain.

An Alleged Shiver at Baltimore.

The Baltimore *American* of Tuesday says: Four persons were yesterday taken into custody in this city by J. W. Watkins, Esq., the Deputy Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, on the charge of having been engaged in the slave trade. Their names are C. F. Kelly, A. C. Bantista, Charles Lombardo and a Mr. Stevens. The circumstances which led to their arrest have not yet been fully made known, but so far as we have been able to learn them they are as follows: Some months ago, the schooner *C. F. Cole* was purchased by Mr. Stubblefield and was fitted out at this port, as is supposed, for the slave trade. It is also supposed that she sailed for the coast of Africa, procured a cargo of slaves, went to the Island of Cuba where the slaves were sold, and returned to the United States in the vicinity of the Chesapeake Bay, and there the vessel was scuttled. The cargo of the slaves is a mere conjecture, but the scuttling of the vessel is an authenticated fact. About a week ago the mate discovered on the beach at St. Mary's river, in the Chesapeake Bay, where the vessel had been scuttled, and was rapidly filling with water; she was taken in charge by salvors and brought into port, and, by order of the United States District Court, was last week sold, and the proceeds of the sale divided between the Government and the salvors. The vessel having been abandoned, excited the suspicion that, in fact, a slaver, and it was condemned to be sold for that reason.

At the instigation of the United States District Attorney, warrants were issued for the arrest of all parties engaged in fitting out and conducting the vessel, and accordingly the persons above mentioned were taken into custody. Bantz is supposed to have commanded the vessel during the expedition; Lombardo is charged with being with her during the cruise, and Mr. Bantzel, the Portuguese Consul at this port, is charged with being concerned in having fitted her out as a slaver. Bantz and Lombardo were committed to jail, and the other two were held to bail by the United States Commissioner.

Fires.

IN FRANKFORT-STREET.

At 6¾ o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 13 Frankfort-street, occupied by Valentine Kohl, tobacconist, whose loss is estimated to about $150, no insurance. The second floor is occupied by Charles Hoffman, dealer in maps, &c.; loss $250, insured for $1,000, in the New-York and Erie Insurance Company. G. & J. S. Freeman, importers of liquors, who occupied the first floor, sustained a loss of $500, fully insured. Building damaged $100—insured.

IN CHESTNUT-STREET.

It is rumored that the Government has purchased the property of the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Second-street, Philadelphia, running through to Dock-street, for a Post-Office. The Bank proposes erecting a banking house on Chestnut-street, on a part of the old United States Hotel property, which it has purchased at a cost of $130,000, for seventy feet on Chestnut-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate debated and passed the House bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota Territory, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in Nebraska Territory.

THE NAVY BILL PASSED.

Mr. Toombs resumed his remarks on the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy. He condemned, in the strongest terms, the action of the Navy Board.

Mr. Houston and others gave their views.

The bill was amended, the more effectually to accomplish the object of restoring, through a Court of Inquiry, such meritorious officers as were aggrieved by the action of the Naval Board—those reported favorably to be reappointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The bill then passed, by a vote of 28 against 21.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clayton, Collamer, Dodge, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Iverson, James, Mallory, Pratt, Reid Sebastian, Trumbull, Yulee.

Nays—Messrs. Bright, Douglas, Hale, Houston, Hunter, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Pugh, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

THE CONDUCT OF MESSRS. EDMUNDSON AND KEITT.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution expressing its disapprobation of the conduct of Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt in relation to the assault on Mr. Sumner.

An ineffectual effort was made to have a vote taken on the case of each, separately, and in consequence of this failure the resolution was rejected by a vote of 76 against 126.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the vote was reconsidered, when he offered a substitute for the resolution so as to enable the House to pass on Mr. Edmundson and Mr. Keitt separately. He said if Mr. Keitt wished to be heard he should not insist on the previous question.

Mr. Millson appealed unsuccessfully to Mr. Campbell, to withdraw his motion, he (Millson) wishing to occupy the attention of the House for a few minutes in discussing a new aspect of the question.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, replied, if he should yield the floor to the gentleman from Virginia, he must necessarily give way to others. The subject had been discussed in all its aspects, and the substitute did not change the principle of the original proposition. Much time had already been consumed, the session was far advanced, and the business of the House not transacted—therefore he insisted on the previous question.

Mr. Letcher wished to say, that in a new aspect of the case an effort was made to cut off debate.

Mr. Dunn called attention to the wording of the substitute. The House has been called upon to declare its disapprobation of "said act" of Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson. He wanted to know to what the words "said act" had reference.

The Speaker replied it was explained in the preamble, which was yet to be acted upon.

By request, the preamble from the report of the Committee was read, setting forth the facts connected with the assault, and concluding with the assertion that it appears from investigation that Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson, some time previous to the assault, were informed of the purpose of Mr. Brooks to commit violence on Mr. Sumner, for words used in debate, and took no measures to discourage or prevent the same, but, on the contrary, anticipating the assault, were present on one or more occasions to witness it.

Under the operation of the previous question, the resolution censuring Mr. Keitt was adopted by yeas 106, nays 98. That censuring Mr. Edmundson was rejected by yeas 80, nays 126.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved an amendment to the preamble, to make it further appear that Mr. Keitt attempted to prevent an officer of the Senate and others from interfering to prevent a continuance of the blow, on Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Dunn excepted to this amendment. The original preamble presented Mr. Keitt as a witness, nothing more—and on this ground the resolution was predicated.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, to remove Mr. Dunn's objection moved the amendment of the preamble by simply striking out Mr. Edmundson's name, letting Mr. Keitt's stand.

The preamble was then adopted by 104, against 82.

Mr. Keitt said he should ask the House to-morrow to hear him on some matters. He should endeavor not to violate Parliamentary propriety, and felt quite sure he would not do so. Adjourned.

The National Democratic Committee—Secretary Dobbin—Brooks and Keitt.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The resident National Democratic Committee have called a caucus of the Democ

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, July 16, 1856

THE KANSAS CODE.

Some of the Beauties of the Kansas Legal Code.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Colfax.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, in his recent admirable speech in the House of Representatives, from which we have already given some extracts, speaks as follows of the enactments of the Kansas Territorial Legislature:

I shall now proceed to show from the laws themselves that these were the acts of a body which could not be considered a free and legal Legislature. Its members were not elected by the people of the Territory, but were appointed by the President, and were mostly residents of the State of Missouri, and not of the Territory. They were appointed upon the recommendation of the Missouri Senators, and were sent into the Territory to form the first Legislature, and to put in motion the machinery of the Territorial Government. In the initial legislation of the Territory, it is needless to say, the Missouri element was predominant. Thus, by page 46, Statutes are to be approved by the chief magistrate of the Territory; and by page 47, Governors are to be appointed by the Governor of Missouri; by page 48, Governors are to be removed by the same power; by page 49, Governors are to be commissioned by the President; by page 50, Governors are to be removed by the same power; by page 51, Governors are to be commissioned by the President; by page 52, Governors are to be removed by the same power; by page 53, Governors are to be commissioned by the President; by page

PRESIDENTIAL.

One of the Democratic Electors Declined.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

You will remember, I was in California during the time of our State Convention and consequently

[illegible]

Oh, Pierce's Letter of Acceptance.

Washington City, Saturday, July 12, 1856.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: I having been published, on the authority of the Democratic Union, of this city, as having declined the nomination for Presidential Elector, I beg leave to say that I have not declined, and that I will serve if elected. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

THOMAS

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THOMAS

Oh, Pierce's Religion.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: I have just read, in your paper of this morning, the letter of Gov. Pierce, of New-Hampshire, declining the nomination for Presidential Elector, and the reasons assigned therefor. I am surprised that the Governor should have made any such statements. That Mr. Buchanan should have been nominated, is not to my mind a matter of regret; but that Gov. Pierce should find fault with the Democratic party, and with the Cincinnati Convention, is to me unaccountable. If we did not, say that it was the best Convention ever held in the United States, we intended to convey that impression. We did say that it was the most harmonious Convention that ever assembled in this country. We did say that it was composed of the best men of the party. We did say that it was the most enthusiastic Convention that ever assembled. We did say that the platform of principles adopted by the Convention was the best ever presented to the people of the United States. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was hailed with universal satisfaction throughout the country. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the strongest that could be made. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could unite the party. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Pennsylvania. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Indiana. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Illinois. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of New-Jersey. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of California. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Oregon. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Maryland. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Kentucky. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Tennessee. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Missouri. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Virginia. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of North Carolina. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of South Carolina. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Georgia. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Alabama. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Mississippi. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Louisiana. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Texas. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Arkansas. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Michigan. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Wisconsin. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Iowa. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Minnesota. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Kansas. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Nebraska. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Utah. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of New-Mexico. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Washington. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Oregon. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of California. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Nevada. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Colorado. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Dakota. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Idaho. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Montana. We did say that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was the only one that could secure the vote of Wyoming

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE PAPER OF THE

MATERIALS FOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOFORTES

REDUCED PRICE.

WEEKLY PAPER (ILLUSTRATED) FOR

LOTTO PAPERS DIRECTLY FROM

The Republican of Brooks.

The Journal of Commerce yesterday was unwilling to the brutal attack of Brooks on Senator Sumner.

"We are glad to see this view taken by the Republican organ, as a correspondent of the Albany *Atlas and Argus* says, and that newspaper has passed away, and that merely to the South, it has become an unmitigated and unmitigated disgrace to the whole country. We should be glad to know whether the Journal of Commerce has seen anything to justify the assertion, that nearly the whole of the South has unreservedly applauded the conduct of the ruffian. There has not been a whisper of disapprobation of his conduct in South Carolina, and it is the generally believed opinion that the State in her sovereign capacity will show her approval of the assault by sending him, to represent her in the Senate, as soon which a man of his peers to be for his brutality. However, the case of the South in reference to the cowardly and brutal assault on Senator Sumner was very distinctly exhibited on Monday in the House of Representatives, when every Southern member, with a solitary exception, voted against the expulsion of the ruffian who committed the act. A few papers in the South have condemned the act, but on the ground of its being wrong in itself, but because, the resolution of the South. And, viewing the act in this light, neither South Carolina, nor the Slave States collectively, have any cause for gratitude to their champion Brooks. Has he has happily been expelled from a position which he disgraced, and in which he did but one worthy act, and that was to resign. Is when his companions had by a large majority declared him unworthy to occupy it. If any doubt could have been entertained of the propriety of the vote for his expulsion, his speech in justification of himself must have dispelled it. His speech was insolent, rude, ruffianly, and, in all respects, unbecoming a representative of the people. If South Carolina chooses to be represented by such a person in the Senate of the United States, to fill the seat that has been occupied by CALHOUN, and who can only reply to arguments by flourishing a bludgeon, the ignominy of her principles will be the last to complain of it.

Although Mr. Brooks was not constitutionally expelled from Congress, yet his forced resignation was no less an expulsion than if there had been a two-third vote; and if his constituents should send him back, the record of his disgrace will remain. The sanction which his infamous conduct received as the South has made a most ridiculous estimate of its importance. He had the folly to say, in his closing speech, that the people of the North would do him the justice to acknowledge that a blow from him at this time would be followed by revolution. But the people of the North have not manifested any other feeling towards him than that of utter contempt, and the only revolution that a blow from such a low-minded ruffian could create, would be to compel those who have heretofore opposed the side of the South, for the sake of peace and quietness, to turn their backs upon a party that sanctions such base instruments of an arrogant oligarchy. But Congress is happily rid of Brooks for a while, and every day that he is absent from Washington will be a boon to the nation. It was said that if Brooks were expelled, his friends, Keitt and Edmundson, would resign. But there is no symptom of such an event. And even Mr. Keitt takes his course from the House without intimating that he intends to follow the example of his friend Brooks.

Important from Mexico.

A passenger on the steamship *Florida*, who left Vera Cruz on the 26th, says the dense that Miramon was defeated on the 20th of January was published in Mexico on the 23d of January. The people in general congratulated President Comonfort on that important step. The Spanish minister was received officially on the 24th. The ports are open to immigrants, and "Liberty of Conscience" has passed the Congress.

The Governor Sent.

In answer to many inquiries as to the political position of this gentleman, is the following paragraph from a Pabbit paper:

"We had the pleasure, in company with a number of our fellow-citizens, of paying our respects to this distinguished man, on Friday last. Governor Wise, with his distinguished friend, Mr. St. John, Jr., were making a brief visit to Washington, and were willing to give their friends the privilege of voting as he may choose. This is equivalent, of course, to demanding the Old Line in New-England. Maryland has lately had its Know-Nothing form of Fusion in the order of the day.

Here is consistency and coherence with a vengeance. In view of such three-fold divergence, the hearty and earnest Clay Whig of the Old School may fairly hesitate before deciding which of the three to follow.

Any charitable person, in an indifferent mood cannot find work of more meritorious piety, than to assist these writers upon Providence with the logic of his counsel and direction. A priest revelation from above is not to be hoped for. Inward light they have none. They lack knowledge, object, opportunity, direction; those of Democratic proclivities lack also common sense and honesty. The Massachusetts men are a fair illustration. Unable to accept FILLMORE, DONELSON, and Hunt—with their equipment of dark instructions and clouded hats, and the solid millionation of the Albany speech; equally unable to keep step with Mr. BUCHANAN in company with SEWARD, SUMNER and SUMNER—unwilling to support Col. FREMONT, with his want of title to the colonized name of Whig, they stand motionless at the political cross-roads, with a reasonable probability of being finally buried there as so many statues.

The cardinal difficulty with these straight Whigs is that they have selected a line of policy which was the antecedents of the old party upon the only material issue to be decided in the present canvass, and carry the line through the points so fixed straight out to points still undetermined, to protect an unerring chart of political duty for any one who requires such direction. And those fixed and given points were first everywhere. There was no Principle more solemnly and repeatedly embodied in resolutions and uttered in addresses by the Whig Party of Massachusetts, than unqualified opposition to the extension of Slavery. From the days of the Missouri Compromise, down to the California Compromise, the doctrine was ranked foremost among the distinctive dogmas of the party. More emphasis by far was laid upon it than upon protection, currency reform, internal improvement, and other of the once vital questions which party had to decide. One of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of the Whigs ever remembered in Massachusetts, was that held at Springfield, in September, 1847. Letters sympathizing with its objects, and speeches indorsing its action were elicited from all those gentlemen who now counsel non-adhesion to the Republican movement on account of its opposition to Slavery propagation. The resolutions evidence an express embody expressions of ardent hostility to the aggressions of Slave power. The second resolution says:

"The Whigs of Massachusetts, under the circumstances of the country, cannot under-delegate sacrifice for the public good, or for the attainment of any object, the principle of opposition to the further extension of the Slave Power."

The sixth and seventh resolutions run thus:

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"That in making this declaration, the Whigs of Massachusetts announce no new principle of action in regard to her sister States, and make no new application of principles already established in our Declaration of Independence. The political equality of persons is the great principle declared in the Constitution of the United States; the political equality of States is the great principle declared by the Constitution to the Union of the Slave States; and it is a violation of both principles for the people of one State to interfere with those of another, and seek to control their institutions upon any ground whatever, except that of justice to the whole country."

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Liquor Merchants, Distillers, &c.—For sale, Cognac brandy, Hennessy, Martell, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Dupuy's Three Star, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Three Star, Martell's Three Star, Henness

MARKET REPORTS.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

REMOVAL.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LONG ISLAND.

MEDICAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSURANCE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

FURNITURE.

OILS AND PAINTS.

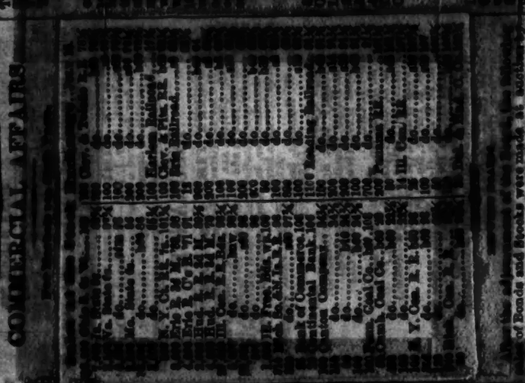
ZINC PAINTS.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

FOR THE SOUTH.

BANK NOTICES.



COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.